## THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Passage of the Currency Bill in the Senate Yesterday.

More Discussion as to Pleuro-Pneumonia in the House.

Messrs. Cox and Gibson Reply to the Speech of Mr. John S. Wise,

But Mr. Wise Gets Back at Them Very Happily.

THE SENATE.

The chair laid before the senate a communica-tion from the secretary of war transmitting a re-port of the chief of ordnance, showing the number, caliber, weight, and value of all cast-fron cannon on band, condemned, unfit for use. Also, a communication from the secretary of the

navy transmitting the report of the Selfridge board, appointed to examine the torpedo ma-

navy transmitting the report of the Selfridge board, appointed to examine the torpedo machinery of the Destroyer.

Also, a joint resolution of the legislature of Onio relative to the Marquette and Ontonspon railread land grants, and invoring the passage of the bill declaring legal the acts of United States officers in connection with the sale of lands out of such grants, so as to give good title to the purchasers.

Home of the statements of the joint resolution were said by Mr. Conger to be entirely and absolutely incorrect, and he would take an early opportunity to show that fact.

Also, a memorial and joint resolution of the legislature of lowa, praying for the passage of an act providing for the equitable and just distribution of the annuities to the Sac and Fox Indians. The papers were appropriately referred.

Mr. Anthony resported adversely, from the committee on printing, the resolution of Mr. Morrill relating to the printing of the Journal of the reconstruction committee of 1865, but offered a substitute providing for the printing of 6,000 copies, of which 4,0,0 should be for the house of representatives and 2,000 for the senate.

The resolution, on the objection of Mr. Vest, went over.

went over.
The following bills were presented and appro-The following bills were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. Harrison: To provide for the pensioning of certain invalid solders and sallors who have been discharged from the army or navy of the United States after six months service therein during the war of the rebellion, and of the widows of deceased pensioners and to increase the rate of pensions in certain cases.

By Mr. Gibson: To define and sot apart a special resumption fund for the redemption of United States notes.

By Mr. Allson: To, authorize the construction.

By Mr. Gibson: To define and set apart a special resumption found for the redemption of United States notes.

By Mr. Allison: To authorize the construction of bridges by the Chicago and St. Paul Railroad com, any across the Mississippi rivor—one between Hastings and Red Wing, and one between the western limits of St. Paul.

Mr. Maxey introduced a joint resolution, which was reserved to the committee on military affairs, suthorizing the secretary of war to furnish tents to the military encampments to be held in Houston, ten in May.

Mr. Mongan introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, declaring lawfulness of the occupation of the country drained by the Congo river and its tributaries by the African International association. The resolution requests the President to invite the concurrence of the other powers in the recognition of the association and its ling.

Mr. Logan, from the committee on the judiclary, reported two original resolutions, which were agreed to, relating to railroad lands, one calling on the secretary of the interior to inform the sentence of the railroad sinking fund act of May 7, 1878, had failed to comply with the requirements of said act, and whether they subsequently compiled; and further, whether said companies mentoned in the Pacific railroad sinking fund act of May 7, 1878, had failed to comply with the requirements of said act, and whether they subsequently compiled; and further, whether said companies had paid dividends, and to what amounts, and what steep, if any, had been taken to enforce the provisions of said act.

The second resolution called on the attorney general to turnish similar information.

Mr. Raisson offered a joint resolution to appropriate \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the recent great wind storm in the southern states.

printe \$100,000 for the relief of the suffarers by the recent great which storm in the southern states. He said that over 500 recepte were killed and many thou ands wounded, and the suffering resulting from the storm was awful.

Mr. Brown supported the resolution in fitting words. He thought it a case clearly calling for the interposition of congress.

Mr. Pugh also supported it. He thought that whintver claim was good for the relief of the sufferers by the western floods was good for the sufferers by the western floods was good for the sufferers by this wind storm.

Mr. Harris, while he would be personally ready to sid to the ulmost extent of his power in contributing to the relief of the distress caused by the hurricane, would not vote a dollar out of the treasury for any such purpose, as he believed he had no constitutional power to do so. Part of Tennessee had suffered by reason of the storm, but he had no intimation of a call for the sid of the national government. but he had no intimated of a call for the aid of the national government.

Mr. Morgan said he had not been informed of any request of the people of Alabama for govern-ment aid in this matter, and he would reserve his Judgment upon it until he should hear of some soon request.

ment aid in this matter, and he would reserve his Judgment upon it until he should hear of some such requist.

He thought the new line of policy a dangerous che, and sympathized with the opinions of the senator from Tennessee [Mr. Harris] with regard to it. We should probably hear later of loss of ships at son by the same storm and might be asked to extend our benevolence so as to take such losses also into account. He was not now prepared to say whether the matter under consideration came properly within the constitutional limit.

Mr. Brown inquired if there was any distinction between this case and the case of the sufferers by the western floods.

Mr. Morgan said he did not wish now to discuss the matter. It was enough for him for the present, to say that he had not seen any wish of the people of Alabama expressed through the press of otherwise for the bestowal of public charity on them.

Mr. Garland thought there was no doubt of the constitutionality of the measure. He would take apportunity, when the resolution should be reported back from committee, to give his reasons for supporting it on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Voorbees thought the immediate supply of food, clothing, and sneiter in a case of great public chaining, and sneiter in a case of great public chaining, and sneiter in a case of pread public chaining, and sneiter in a case of pread public chaining and sneiter in a case of pread public chaining and sneiter in a case of pread public chaining and sneiter in a case of pread public chaining and sneiter in a case of pread public chaining and sneiter in a case of pread public chaining and sneiter in a case of pread public chaining and sneiter in a case of pread public chaining and sneiter in a case of great public chaining and sneiter in a case of pread public chaining and sneiter in a case of the same state of the during the continuous continuous were to be left to private charity merely they should be made acquainted with that fact. He thought they should ask for the left entirely to private chari

whether the lesses had surveyed the lands, &c.

The sounts then resimmed consideration of the currency bill.

Mr. George favored the amendment of Mr. Vest (which a similar to Mr. Plumb's), and characterized the bill of the committee as insufficient and a mere temporary expedient.

The vote being taken upon Mr. Vest's amendment, it was rejected—ayes 14, noes 35.

Mr. Plumb then offered the following amendment to the bill: "The organization of bank having a paid up explain of 190,000 or less shall be permitted, on the deposit of not less than \$10000 of tonds of the United States, drawing not less than 4 per cent interest." Mr. Plumb referred to the necessity for a provision of this character in order to accommodate the people of the west and south. He hoped the gentleman from Belaware [Mr. Bayard would accept that amendment.

Mr. Hayard stated that he did not feel warranted in accepting the amendment, independent of the question of its merits or demerits. The bill before the senate in no way affected the banking system as a banking system; the question of banking and the question of currency were entirely distinct. He thought there was much in the suggestion of the senator from Kansas [Mr. Plumb as to allowing banks to be organized upon as small a basis of capital as was expedient and safe, and the committee on finance would be glad to receive the proposition and consider it in committee. The present bill related to the ourrency and Mr. Bayard hoped it would be voted upon on its merits.

Mr. Plumb's amendment was rejected by a viva

prescribed in this act for other national banking

prescribed in this act for other national banking associations.

SEC 3. That all laws and parts of laws of the United States inconsistent which the provisions of this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

The presiding officer (Mr. Hale in the chair) then laid before the senate, so that it may come up as unfinished business to-day, the bill to authorize the construction of additional steel vessels for the navy. It authorizes the President to have seven steel vessels constructed for the may, as recommended by the may. The bill further authorizes the President to nave constructed one steel ram, one cruising terpedo boat, and two harbor torpodo boats, as recommended by havai advisory boards and the secretary of the navy.

Mr. McPherson offered, for the purpose of having it printed, an amendment to be proposed to the bill reducing the number of steel vessels to four instead of seven, and 'providing that all the vessels shall be built under contract by the lowest bilder after sixty days' advertisement in five leading newspapers of the United states, and that no vessel shall be accepted except upon the strictest compliance with the requirements of the contracts, plans, and specifications.

The senate then, at 355 p. m., went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

Mr. Eills, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read from the columns of the New York ênn of Saturday extracts from a document said to be in the possession of the post-office department, stating that George F. Brott gave a fee of several hundred dollars to E. John Ellis for services in securing star route contract on the Donaldson route. Mr. Ellis stated that about two years ago be received in the mail a letter which recited a portion of the publication which had been read, and stated that the charges were on file in the postoffice department. He could not believe it, for he did not believe that could not believe it, for he did not believe that any person would manufacture such stuff out of the whole cloth, for even a lie ought to have some sort of foundation. However, he showed the communication to Mr. Brott, and asked whether he had made any such statement. He seemed much an prised, and denied utterly having made such a statement. Brott accompanied him to the postofice department, and there, in the presence of inspector Woodward, wrote an emphatic denial of the statement, which denial was placed on file in the department. He [Mr. Ellis] now enterset his most solemn and unequivocal denial of the whole story—from beginning to end. He could not rest content, however, with Brott's denial and his own asseveration, and he offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the committee on postofices to investigate the charges reflecting upon him in connection with star route frauds.

On motion of Mr. Riscock, a revolution was

frauds.

On motion of Mr. Histock, a resolution was adopted calling on the scoretary of the treasury for information as to what time the rebates of to-bacco tax will be paid to the claimants, and if there is to be any delay the causes thereof and what can be done to effect a more speedly pay-

there is to be any delay the causes thereof and what can be done to effect a more speedy payment.

Ou motion of Mr. Townshend, a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for all reports made by Henry L. Williams during 1880 with reference to the importation of books.

On motion of Mr. Foland, a resolution was adopted directing the judiciary committee to inquire whether the act of the legislature of Dakota to provide for the levy of a tax on property of railroad companies does not conflict with the organic act establishing that iteritory.

On motion of Mr. Singleton, a senate joint resolution was passed filling the vacancy in the board of regents of the Smit bandantinstitution by the reappointment of Noah Parier, of Connecticut.

Mr. Gibson introduced a joint resolution appropriating 230,000 for the distribution of seed among the sufferers from the Ohio Boods. Referred.

Mr. Clements, from the committee of foreign affairs reported a resolution requesting the president to transmit to the notes all cummunications between the United States and Russia with regard to the condition and treatment of Hebrews in Russia, and especially in relation to Hebrew citizens of the United States at dopted.

Under the call of states the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Oates: To prohibit aliens and foreign-

Russia, and especially in rolation to hearew citizens of the United States. Adopted.

Under the call of states the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Oates: To prohibit allons and foreigners from acquiring title to or owning land within the United States.

By Mr. Rosecrans: To authorize the coinage of silver dollars and fractions thereof under the metric system.

Also, for the coinage of a gold metric dollar, \$2 piece, and fractions of a dollar; and a double eagle, eagle, and half eagle.

Also, for the coinage of the "Stella."

Also, for the election of commissioners of the District of Columbia by the people of the district. Also, to prohibit the employment of convict labor in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Belford: To promote the efficiency of the United States military academy; also, a resolution calling on the secretary of state for information touching the alleged subjection of maturalized German-American clitzens to military duty while temporarily residing in Germany.

By Mr. Springer: For the reirement of J. Madison Cutts as licentenant coloned in the army.

By Mr. Finerly: A joint resolution declaring that congress ismorns to death of Wendell Thillps as a national bereavement, which at once deprives the American restring of a superb intellect and human freedom of a devoted friend.

By Mr. Millicen: Granting 169 series of land to men who served in the Union army in the war of the rebellion.

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By Mr. Millicen: To make Pass Christian, Miss. a port of entry.

By Mr. Van Eston: To make Pass Christian.

By Mr. An Easter to make Pass Christian,
Miss., a port of entry.
By Mr. Hewitt: To require the testing of chains
and anchora.
By Mr. Slocum: To regulate prices at which
sales of subsistence supplies shall be made to the
army. army. way transportation bureau for the

way transportation orread for the regulation of commerce with foreign nations and among the states and with Indian tribes. By Mr. Heach: Authorizing the comptroller of the currency to change the names of national the currency to enange to the banks.
By Mr. Cox: For the relief of the heirs of Gen. By Mr. Bennett: To regulate the hours of labor of those semenced to imprisonment with hard

lator, By Mr. Dowd: Appropriating \$50,000 for the re-lief of sufferers by the late cyclohus in North

the western means the master. It was enough for the people when for the beat one seem any with of the people when for the beat of the people when the people when the results of the people when the people wh

that the number of persons employed in the

that the number of persons employed in the bureau of sailual incustry shall not exceed twinty persons at any one time. Adopted.

Mr. Throckmorton moved to strike out the clause authorizing the commissioner of agriculture to employ persons to carry out the provisions of the act. Lott-1st to 79.

Mr. Cox, of New York, in speaking to a formal amondment, replied to some remarks made a few days since by John S, Wise, of Virginia. He had not had the remotest idea that Wise was going to make such a speech, He had come to him [Mr. Cox], indicating that no had a line of thought somewhat Jordisr and personal, and asked whather he objected. He replied that he did not, and the gentleman had immediately made a speech referring to him as a pillar of briss by day and a pillar of gas by night. He had examined the Present, and found that he had not spoken as much this session as had the young callow fielding from Virginia. The gentleman had said that West Virginia was the hastard offspring of a political raps committed on poor old Virginia by the federal government, and then turned his Philliplo on him [Mr. Cox], who had stood here fighting against this untimely ripping of West Virginia from the words of old Virginia. He had not exam. Probably he was over in the sense doing some work. No gentleman had spoken to him about that speech who had not said that it was untimely. He would not say that it was in bad taste, for his respected the gantleman's father, if he could not in all respects honor the son. Where did Wiseget his wisdom in his quotation about as pillar of brass? It must have been from this Testament [producing a Bible]. The house knew who it was that followed Moses out of Egypt; and that the lord went before as a pillar of five by night. One thing he knew, that when Moses led the Hebrewa they did not get overwhelmed like the readjusters of Virginia by the Red see of that peculiar common sealth. He clid not wish to say more in the absence of the gentleman had begged his pardon before he had made his speech. Laughter.

M

fortishe of Virginia in having to ngat anabone and Mahoneism.

Mr. Mayo said that he could not allow to go unanswered the tanuts flung against Virginia by the representative of the bastard child of Virginia. The gentleman had spoken of a vile coalition; he could not say yet, in the words of Daniel Webster, that it was a murdered coalition. Thank God, it was yet sive, and it meant to puck old Virginia out of the hands of the bourbon faction, which was now putting down all law and order in that state.

out of the hands of the burroon raction, which was now putting down all law and order in that take.

Mr. J. S. Wise, who had just entered the ball, said that he had little expected that the gentleman from West Virginia Mr. Gibson would have taken the floor to reply to what he had said while he was away on important business. He had not wanted to hear what the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cox] would say, because he know that whatever he said would be kindly, would be manly, would be more than good. Whatever expression he had used respecting that goutleman had been kindly meant, and if he had been a little impudent he knew the gentleman would excuse him. He was glad he had given the gentleman at occasion to look into that long-neglected book, the Bible. The gontleman was right in regard to the name of the sea which had overwhelmed the coalition party. The only sea which had ever overwhelmed it was the Red Sea of Blood. [Applause on the republican side.] He did not want to wander from the debate, but to point out the simple fact that, instead of arguing matters on their merit, there was always somebody, some strict constructionist, who wasted the valuable time of congress in catching the floas of strict construction. The supreme court of the United states had done more to maintain state rights than all the shriekers about strict construction that ever occupied this hall.

The committee then, without action, rose, and occupied this hall,

The committee then, without action, rose, and the house, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate in executive session yesterday con-firmed the following nominations: Frederick C. C. Lord to be collector of internal evenue for the district of Nevada. Wm. R. Wheaton to be register of the land office in San Francisco.

Emanuel G. Swanstrom to be receiver of public meneys at Duluth, Minn.

Postmisters—George F. Evins at Martinsburg, W. Va.; Mrs. Euphan C. Bainbridge at Fortress Monroe, Va.; A. C. Van Gilder at Point Pleasant, W. Va.; Orlando Evans at Reno, Nev.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate yesterday:
Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, to be director

Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinols, to be director of the mint.

Commodore William G. Temple, to be a rear admiral in the navy.

Passed As-istant Engineer William H. Harris, to be a chief engineer.

Postmasters—Upon C. Deardorff, at Canal Dover, Ohio, W. R. Lewis, at Marshall, Mich., and John S. Reed, at Huntsville, Ala.

To be registers of land offices—Byron C. Tiffany, at Grand Forks, Dak; Alonso H. Church, at North Platte, Neb., and Edward S. Butler, at Nellgh, Neb.

ob.
To be receivers of public moneys—William J.
nderson, at Grand Forks, Dak.; William B. Lamort, at Neligh, Neb.; Semuel W. Sherfey, at Las ruces, New Mexico, and William H. Tancre, at Huntsville, Ala.
To be agent for the Indians—William Peacock, of New York, at the New York agency in New

ACIDULATED UTTERANCES.

Disappointed Georgia Gentleman Unloads Some Bile Upon a House Investigating Committee.

George Turner, ex-United States marshal for the southern and middle districts of Alabams, was examined yesterday by the committee investigating the expenses of the department of justice. Mr. Turner said he had no confidence in the department. The attorney general, he asserted, had done many unjust things, but the witness believed that they were done under the malignant inthey were done under the malignant influence of small officials, headed by Mr. Brewster Cameron. In reference to the conduct of examiners from the department of justice, Mr. Turner said that in Alabama they had attempted to make capital for themselves and to convict people whether guilty or innocent. The ex-marshal denied the assertions of Ex-The ex-marshal defined the assertions of Ex-aminer Ballin that a conspiracy had existed in Alabama for the removal of United States District Attorney Smith in order that Mr. Turner might be appointed. He said that Mr. Ballin had no evidence that would lead to such an inference. Mr. Turner asserted that District Attorney Smith had not given recoveral astinfaction to resublicans, and they general satisfaction to republicans, and asked the President and attorney gen eral to nominate the witness for the position, The examiner, Mr. Turner said, had gone into the state with the express purpose of "whitewashing" District Attorney Smith, and had refused to send to the department statements derogatory to him. Members of the grand jury were credited with informing Mr. Turner of the action of Examiner Ballin.

The Warrior's Coinage Bills. The bills introduced by Representative Rosecrans, of California, to authorize the coinage of the goloid metric dollar, two dollars, and fractions of a dollar, and the metric gold double engle, engle, and half eagle, the colmage of silver dollars and frac-tions thereof upon the metric system, and to authorize the colmage of the "stella," a metric gold coin for international use of the value of S4, arcsimilar to the bills introduced by the late Alexander Stephens during the

forty-seventh congress.
The bill introduced by Mr. Roscerans to establish a system of coinage of gold and silver, and attain proximity in commercial and standard values thereof, is the same as the bill introduced by Representative Fisher during the last congress, with an additional section providing for the issuance of a certificate of the value of a deposit to any de positor of bullion for coinage, which certifi-cate shall be receivable for government dues.

"Rosus os Cosons" Troches, 15c.; liquid, 50c.

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I will give \$10,000 to the poor of this city if the original testimonials, suidavits, &c., to the names above are not on the st my office and the newspaper notices as published in my Magnetic Journal are not

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S. M. BHOPHY, Superincement.

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DOUBLE TRACK, SPILENDID BEENERY
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order of Sixth and B streets, as follows:
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BALITMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.
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For Erio, Canandasgua, Rochester, Ruilalo, Niagara, ID, En, Gally, except saturday, with Palace vars
Vashington to Rochester, and Washington to Sufsaturday night with Talace variety of the Conwith of the Control of the Control of the Conwith of the Control of the Control of the Contage of the Control of the Control of the ConEnd daily, except sendlay,
For New York and the Bast, \$15 a. m., 10,57 a. m.,
140, \$400, 0, pan 11.5 g. m., On Sunday, \$400, 00, 00, 01
Lis p. m., Limited Express of Pullman Parlor
Carts, \$40 a. m., 5819, except sunday.
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For Philadelphia, \$15 and 16,56 a. m., 10, 4, 10, and
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For Poney Creek Line, 5,50 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. daily,
except Sunday,
For Anapolis \$50 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. daily,
except Sunday,
For Anapolis \$50 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. daily,
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For Anapolis \$60 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. daily,
except Sunday.

For Armapolis 6.50 s. m. and 4.6 p. m. dally, except Sunday. A 15. N. NDIMA AND FREDERICKSTURG RAIL. ALL. N. NDIMA AND FREDERICKSTURG RAIL. WAY. AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHING. For Alexandria, 6.35, 7.93, 9.23, 11.05, and 11.35 s. m. 2.05, 4.25, a.625, 8.05, 8.04, and 11.35 p. m. On sunday at 6.25, 9.55, 11.05 s. m. 3.05 p. m. On sunday at 6.25, 9.55, 11.05 s. m. 3.05 p. m. 6.35 and 11.05 s. m. dasly and 5 p. m. 6.05 and 11.05 s. m. dasly and 5 p. m. 6.15 and 11.05 s. m. dasly and 5 p. m. 6.15 and 11.05 s. m. 10.10 s. m. 10.10 and 16.10 m. 11. 3.05 and 10.10 p. m. and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 3.05 and 10.10 p. m. and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 3.05 and 10.10 p. m. and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 3.05 and 10.10 p. m. and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

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Leave from B. & P. Depot as follows:

Siß A. M.—Way Mail (daily, except Sunday), for Clinon Forgs and Intermediate stations on C.

5:10 P. M.—LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI PART LINE (DAILY). Solid train, with Pullman cars to Louisville; Richmond to Cincinnati Without change; arriving, Columbus, Ohio, at 4:50 p. m.; Winchester, 2:15 p. m.; Cincinnati, 6:20 p. m.; Lexington, 3:15 p. m.; Louisville, 7 p. m.; Connecting at these cales with through trains to all points West, Southwest, and Northwest.

10:40 P. M.—Night Express (daily, except, Sunday), for Ashland, Ky., and intermediate stations on C. O. Ry.

11:05 A. M.—Arrive Newport News 7 p. m.; Old

6:35 Folin, 2:50 p. m.; Norfolk, 8 p. m. old

6:35 Folin, 2:50 p. m.; Norfolk, 8 p. m. (Day Norfolk 4 p. m.

Apply C. & O. Ry. Office, 6:13 Pennsylvania avenue, v. M. fty, Office, 6:01 Pennsylvania avenue, and B. & P. Station.

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18, 1882.
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conclusiond Painces sleeping Cars to above points,
without change; 10.15 a. m. daily to Chicago, except
Salurout. dally at 2.05 a. m., 10,15 a. m., 10 le p. m., with through condices stud Paines Sleeping Cars to above pounts, without change; 10.15 a. m. daily to Calcago, except Saturday.

For Pittsburg at 10.15 a. m. and 8.40 p. m. daily; 8.45 p. m. to Pittsburg. Cleveland, and Detroit, with Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg.

For Tolesio and Berroit, via Mouroeville, 10.15 a. m. 11 m. 11 m. 12 m. 12 m. 12 m. 12 m. 13 m. 14 m. 15 m. 15

From Frederick and intermediate points, 8,21, 19,01 8, 10a, 213, 4,50, and 8,00 p. m. daily except sunday: 8,00 p. in, daily from Point of Rocks. Trains leave Battimore for Washington at 2,00, 4,00, 6,00, 7,15, 7,00, 0,00, 6,10, and 10,30 a, m., 12,15, 2,30, 4,00, 4,00, 5,00, 6,05, 7,30, 9,00, and 10,15 p. m.; on Sundays, 2,00, 4,40, 7,50, 2,00, 2,10 a, m.; 1,30, 6,00, 6,25, 7,30 and 8,00 t. m. 2.00 j. m. All trains from Washington stop at Belay Station except 4.00 j. m.

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For firther information apply a the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Office, Washington Station, dip and lixi Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteenth aircet, where orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

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